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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1918.

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Colony should apply in person at the
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daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
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ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
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I—Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,450,000
II—Reserve Funds £2,457,500
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account £129,230
£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
" Life and Annuity 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department 337,239
Other Receipts 478,940
£5,339,228
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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LIMITED.
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8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
SATURDAY
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
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7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
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Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALBERT ROAD, BUILDING
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comprodone order
representing Bank Note.
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General Managers.

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Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Tans. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

WATSON'S PYERIS.
REGISTERED.
An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.
"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyrean Spring,
There shallow draughts intoxicate the Brain,
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.
Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES.
Victoria Prickly Heat Lotion.
The only Safe and Certain Cure.
50 cts. & \$1.00 per bottle.
Victoria Prickly Heat Powder.
Gives immediate relief.
50 cts. & \$1.00 per tin.
Talcum Powder, for Family use.
Lavender, Lilac Violet, Carnation.
1-lb. tins \$1.00.
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CHANDLER
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MOTOR
CARS
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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 1" to 1 1/2"
CABLE LAYED 5" to 16"
4-STRAND 3" to 10"
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Cableway April 11, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
OF HONGKONG LTD.
—TELEPHONE 400—
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
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GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
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THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.
Town Office, 48, Cross Street, Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyards: Shum-Sai Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
Hongkong, April 1, 1918.
WONG PING WA, Manager.

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"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.
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IT WHILE AWAY.
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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE W A R.
TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
BRILLIANT FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACKS.
London, June 11.
A French communiqué states:—
The enemy last evening and last night continued his pressure in the direction of St. Denis and Ribecourt. On the left our resistance was effective, the enemy being unable to capture Le Playton or Courcelles. We re-captured the village of Mery at 10 o'clock last night. The chief German effort is directed on the Belloy-Marque Eglise front. A powerful attack with a large number of effective troops succeeded in driving us at first as far as Aronde, but our magnificent counter-attacks threw the enemy back on the heels of this front, and restored our positions on the line south of Belloy, St. Maur and south of Marque Eglise and Vandelincourt. On our right fierce fights occurred in the wooded hills north of Dreslincourt. The enemy, who accumulated great forces in this region, has been able to reach Anvois, compelling us to carry out line of resistance to the west and south of Ribecourt. **NO REST FOR THE ENEMY.**
BRITISH AVIATORS HARRASS THE TEUTON.
London, June 11.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—
Our airmen on the French battle-front, despite the cloudy weather, worked early and late, dropping eight tons of bombs on troops, transport, ammunition dumps, guns and trenches. Direct hits were obtained on the railway at Roze-sur-Matz and on concentrations of infantry in the triangle Montdidier-Rieucourt-Roye. Our low-fliers machine-gunned every target that offered along the roads behind the fighting line with an immense number of rounds with good effect. We shot down in this area six aeroplanes and drove down seven out of control. We lost five machines. There was little activity on the British front. One German aeroplane was destroyed and one driven down out of control. We lost two machines. Our night-fliers dropped seven tons of bombs on Cambrai and Bapaume. All our planes returned.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS BY AUSTRALIANS.
London, June 11.
2.20 p.m.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
A minor operation was carried out by the Australians with complete success on the night of June 10th in the neighbourhood of Morlaucourt. Our line to the south of the village was advanced to a depth of nearly half-a-mile and over a mile-and-a-half in front. We captured 283 prisoners, 21 machine-guns and a trench-mortar. We successfully aided at night time to the north-west of Morlaucourt, to the south of the Scarpe and east of the Neffe Forest, capturing prisoners and two machine-guns, and inflicting numerous casualties. The enemy raised our post in the Avilly Wood. One British soldier is missing. There was active hostile shelling along with occasional sniping and mortar fire to the west of Lens.

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Price \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL FIGHTING.
BRITISH TAKE 283 PRISONERS.
London, June 11.
10.40 p.m.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
The total number of prisoners taken in the successful operation to the south of Morlaucourt is 283, of whom five are officers.

THE BRITISH FRONT.
GERMANS CLAIM ADDITIONAL 10,000 PRISONERS.
London, June 11.
A wireless German official report states:—
Our counter-attack stopped the enemy's break-through on the Corbe-Bruy Road. We are fighting in the neighbourhoods of Courcelles and Mery. We captured the ridge to the east of Mery, penetrating the fourth enemy position and throwing back the enemy on Aronde. We stormed the heights of Marquo Eglise and Vignemont Hill and advanced as far as Antheuil. We pressed forward to the south of the Oise as far as Ribecourt. Our prisoners increased by 10,000.

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.
Paris, June 8.
A Committee has been appointed to organise the defence of the Capital.

700,000 AMERICANS IN FRANCE.
Washington, June 11.
Mr. Baker, Secretary of State for War, addressing a delegation of the French Alpine, said that over 700,000 American soldiers had been sent to France.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS.
ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM THE FRONT.
BUT SEVERAL ANXIOUS DAYS AHEAD.
London, June 10.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, says:—
The latest reports from the battle-field are encouraging. The French are fighting with great bravery and tenacity. On the right and left of the battle area the enemy, despite very powerful efforts, has been unable to progress beyond the advanced position, technically called the covering zone, which was swept by the fire of his mine-clearer. In the centre the Germans succeeded in cutting an oblique salient out of our line with its furthest point at Reson-sur-Matz. Their gain consists of a belt of ground 1,200 yards deep, which they were able to batter with heavy trench artillery. There is nothing discouraging about the results of the first day's fighting. The enemy's method of attack was the same as on May 27th, namely heavy gas bombardment for 45 hours, followed by an attack by closely massed formations in great strength with the object of swamping our line before the defence organisation could take effect. The Messines of the enemy's formation was greater than in the previous attacks. His losses must be extremely heavy for our guns had him at their mercy and inflicted a severe evacuation. Several anxious days are ahead. It is certain the enemy will make an extremely bitter fight for it. He is paying the full price for any advance.

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

SMALL WHITE FOX TERRIER.
Brown Head. Small black spot on
back. Answers "POW". Tel. 1949, or
note to
C. H. B.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, June 13, 1918. 319

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE
ENGINEER is required as a
Shift Engineer at the Generating Station
of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.,
LTD., Wanchai. Apply in writing
accompanied by details of experience
and copies of testimonials to
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,
St. George's Buildings.
Hongkong, June 5, 1918. 476

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

A MEETING of MOTORISTS will
be held on FRIDAY, 14th June,
1918, at 8.15 P.M. at the Offices of
Messrs. J. H. Matthews & Co.,
LTD., Hongkong, when proposals for
the formation of an AUTOMOBILE
ASSOCIATION in Hongkong will be
submitted.
All owners of motor cars or motor
cycles are requested to attend.
Hongkong, June 10, 1918. 308

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or
fresh stewed fruit.
COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablet on
application. 58

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAM Pass Entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373

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"VICTORIA,"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

244 Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2667.
We guarantee the quality of our
bread and cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials
in their manufacture. 357

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE

in Far East

Awarded an Efficiency Diploma

at

Panama-Pacific

International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of
Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

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CATALOGUES

FOR

1918.

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG. 394

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THERAPION

THERAPION

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE IN FRANCE

"THE SIGNS ARE GOOD."

FRENCH PREMIER
OPTIMISTIC.

Paris, June 10.

We had accumulated fortifications
on the front of attack. It was thus
a veritable forcing of a heavily fort-
ified front that General von Hutier's
Eighteen German Division had to
undertake yesterday. It had to at-
tack in three directions, firstly, on
both banks of the Oise and in the
direction of Compiègne in order to
turn the forest of Jaigrie and the
wooded heights between the Oise and
the Matz Valley. The axis of the
manoeuvres of the German left wing was
here north-east to south-west;
secondly, the German centre had to
attack in the direction of Compiègne
with Reisons and Esters as the im-
mediate objectives; thirdly, the
enemy's right had to debouch south
and west of Montdidier in order to
cut off the Somme front from that
of the Oise.

M. Clemenceau last night said the
day was perfectly satisfactory. This
is the first time that the enemy
gained almost nothing in the first
day of attack, despite his enormous
efforts. M. Clemenceau concluded:
"The battle is not finished, but the
signs are good."

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

THE "TIMES" ADVICE TO
DELEGATES.

LONDON, June 10.

The Times, commenting on the second
meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet,
says:

"It is in itself a proof that the
Dominion members were very clearly
told last year that the work done then
and the indispensable claims upon their
time at home are sufficiently imperative,
and Sir Robert Borden in saying that
he and his colleagues are anxious to
accomplish the mission with the least
possible delay expresses the feeling of
the representatives of the other
Dominions. As the crisis of the war
unfolds, everything depends on the power
and use, not merely of men, but of
every form of national activity, at a
place where they are most needed and
in the most effective way. Great Britain's
instrument towards this end is the
Imperial War Cabinet, whose creation
forms a most suggestive contrast to the
marked increase of the German
Autocracy's authority over its allies.
So huge is the scope of war activities
that it must be considered that the
Dominion Members cannot wholly
undertake them at a moment on their
arrival. They must have time at least
to acquire a knowledge of the facts,
become familiar with the war atmosphere
and the Empire's capital. Assuredly
the Dominion members will eat no
bread of idleness in London."

ENTRENCHED CAMP IN PARIS.

Paris, June 6.

A decree appoints a Committee
under the authority of the Minister
of War for the defence of an en-
trenched camp in Paris, and it has
been charged with the carrying out
of measures for organising, arming
and provisioning an entrenched
camp.

General Dubail, Military Governor,
has been appointed President of the
Committee.

"HANDS OFF, THE PACIFIC."

LONDON, June 10.

The newspapers publish long specials
and editorials, welcoming the members
of the Imperial Conference.

The Daily Telegraph says: "To have
them among us, moving in our midst,
sharing in the innermost councils of the
British Cabinet, is at once a stimulus
and inspiration." The journal points
out that the Conference will consist, as
last year, of a special continuous series of
meetings of the War Cabinet, though
the War Cabinet can, of course, call in
at any time any other Minister whose
Department is specially interested. It
says it is possible that something
further will be done at the coming
Conference to give a sharper definition
to the principles laid down last year
affecting the Dominions, though it is
not likely that much time will be spent
on theoretic problems while the sole
pre-occupation of every delegate is
how very soon to bring the war to a
victorious end. It says: "Australia
and New Zealand, have sent their
Premiers to declare fearlessly the new
Australian. The 'Monroe Doctrine'
Hands off the Pacific decision on that
theme, alone, must be of first-rate im-
portance. From the British bearing in
mind upon any possible terms of peace."

FIENDISH OUTRAGES ON BRITISH
PRISONERS.

CRAVING CRUELTY.

LONDON, June 7.

Another appalling story has just
been added to the long list of Ger-
man atrocities. This is an account
given by a member of the Royal
Naval Division, who was captured in
the siege of Antwerp and who has
now arrived in England after escap-
ing to a neutral country. He relates
the fiendish outrages on British pris-
oners by the Germans on the Riga
front, involving slow murder to 40
men sent to work under fire.

It had been decided, he says, that
out of a batch of 500 Britishers 36
should die, in consequence of an
allegation that 36 German prisoners
had been murdered by British sen-
tinel. The men were formed in groups
of three and the misdeeds of any
individual were visited on all three
men in a group. They were taken
from working parties at the end of
the day and made to mount on a
brick and then tied to a pole. The
brick was afterwards kicked away,
leaving the men suspended for 24
hours each night for 14 nights in
intense cold. Forty men died as a
result of this treatment, for when
they were released they were like
blocks of ice and circulation had to
be restored by comrades. Prior to
this 200 British prisoners had been
marched for 22 miles from Libau to
Kelsen without food or halt, often
having to traverse snowdrifts waist-
deep. If they halted the Uhlans
drove them forward with prods
from their lances. Ninety men col-
lapsed on the march and many were
bleeding from the lance prods. One
poor Naval Division man, who fell
in the snow, was charged by an
Uhlman whose lance entered the head
behind the ear. Frost got into the
wound but the ultimate fate of this
man is not known. A Grenadier
Guardsmen, who collapsed, was shot
dead in cold blood by an Uhlman,
who remarked: "You are no good, any
longer."

NEW ZEALAND'S RESOLVE.

WAR TO SUCCESSFUL END.

LONDON, June 9.

The Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, the
Prime Minister of New Zealand, in an
interview said he brought from New
Zealand a promise of inflexible resolve
to do all to their power to carry the
war to a successful end. New Zealand
was convinced that the only satisfactory
end was one which would render Ger-
many incapable of resuming the war or
continue to menace the peaceful pro-
gress of free nations. The colonies in
the Pacific ought not to be returned to
Germany, or she would use them for
strategic purposes as naval bases,
wireless stations and aerodromes, a seri-
ous menace to the world's peace.

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CIGARS

THE CIGAR OF
QUALITY THAT
JUSTIFIES ITSELF.Smooth,
Mild,
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JAMAICA LEAF.

Stocked by all Leading Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

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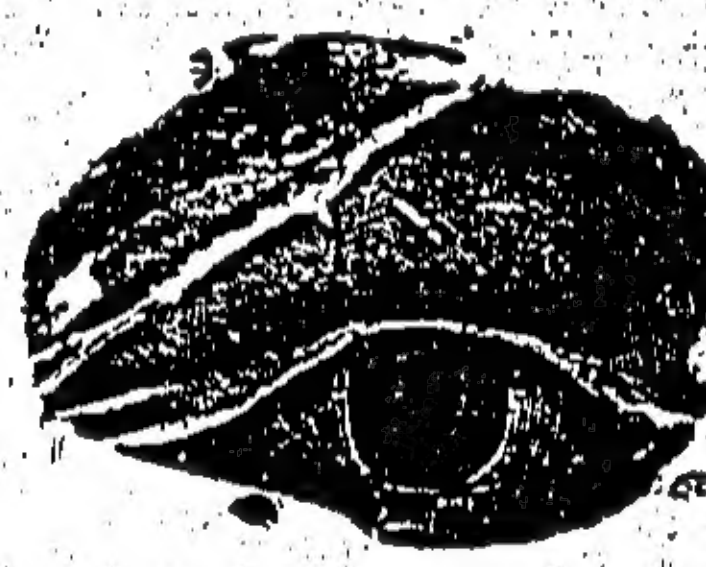
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eyes scientifically and fit
glasses to individual re-
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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.
ENEMY'S PLAN TO TAKE PARIS.
IMPOSSIBLE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT.

London, June 10.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing today, says:—
"The scene of the latest offensive is a wooded and hilly country bisected by the river Metz, which flowing south joins the Oise at Montigny. The enemy's principal progress yesterday was along the course of the Metz. Their first object was probably to reach the Oise, and thereby take in flank the whole of the French salient north of the Oise, which might result in our withdrawal to the south of the bank."
"Supposing the enemy's objective is Paris, he will naturally begin thrusting a powerful tangle to the south-west down the Oise Valley, and another to the west, from the Oureq line, thereby encircling the vast mass of the Aisne, Compeigne and Villers Cottetres forests, which are being made impregnable to a frontal attack. The enemy probably intends to pass north and south of them, bringing his tentacles together. This is the enemy's plan, but it is over-ambitious and impossible of accomplishment."

As soon as its impossibility is realised the enemy's efforts will probably be directed against Amiens or towards Calais. Meanwhile, his battalions are being depleted in constant fighting, from Noyon to Chateau Thierry, and from Vermeuil to Rheims. His reserves of manhood are declining. Out of 200 prisoners taken in the first few days in June, over one-fourth belonged to the 1010 class, and the 1920 class have made their appearance on the battle-field. Among the prisoners captured at Bligny there was a considerable proportion of lads of this class."

BATTLE RAGING ON NEW FRONT.
FIGHTING OF BLOODIEST CHARACTER.

London, June 10.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says:—
"Throughout the night and morning the battle has raged along the new front. The attack has not abated in fury. On the wings the enemy is still held on practically the same line, despite persistent and reckless attempts to push on. On the extreme right of Pleumont, although almost in the first line, we are still holding out, the French garrison having beaten off successive waves of German infantry. Mont Renaud is still quiet."

In the centre of the battle-field the enemy, by pouring in fresh battalions, has penetrated deeper into our line. The fighting is of the bloodiest character. The French and Germans are fighting hand-to-hand over the ruins of every hamlet and farm."

The enemy's loss has been extraordinarily heavy. This time the element of surprise has been absent. The enemy's dense masses have been exposed to the fire of our machine-guns and artillery during the past 30 hours. The Germans had to assemble behind the lines under our counter-preparation fire, which had been sweeping the German rear for three days before the battle. The enemy has 18 to 20 Divisions in the attacking line, the divisional front being 2,000 yards behind the line. His reserves are ready to replace the shattered Divisions. A prolonged and desperate struggle must be anticipated, also the possibility of meeting the shock of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg's disposable reserves before the enemy breaks off from battle."

The enemy, instead of sweeping on victoriously as in the first days of the Aisne Battle, is advancing painfully, yard by yard, paying the full price of every step in the advance. The main effort is still the centre towards the Oise with the object of turning the salient. We hold him in his line, with the apex at Pont St. Rémy, on the Oise, comprising Courcy and the Ourecamp Forest, in an angle in the front of the river."

NATIVE FRENCH AFRICAN HELP IN SUCCESSES.

London, June 11.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing today, says:—
"During the evening and night of the 10th the Germans attempted to enlarge the salient carved on our front by pushing forward both their wings as well as the centre. On the left the enemy made no progress, and has been driven back in places between Mary and Vignemont."
"A magnificent counter-attack by Native Africans, supported by Tanks, enabled us to re-take Porte Farm, west of the Compeigne road with the high ground north of it, and the neighbouring farms. The enemy was checked and even thrown back on the right and centre. The Germans have thrown in fresh masses on the left wing with a view to reaching the Oise."

The country here is wooded with hills and deep ravines and it lends itself readily to infiltration. Our troops are operating in a narrow belt between the enemy's advancing line and the Oise and run the risk of being cut off by the enemy reaching the bank to the south of them. Accordingly, they are being gradually withdrawn to the river, where the enemy is pursuing and will find himself without cover. The open valley is under the fire of our artillery and machine-guns."

GROUND LITTERED WITH GERMAN DEAD.

ENEMY'S DETERMINATION TO PUSH ON.

London, June 11.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Monday evening, says:—
"The enemy, in the course of the day at immense cost, succeeded in pushing his advance from a mile to three miles deeper on our front. At Marqu Eglise to the southernmost point of his salient he is about seven miles from the starting point."

Yesterday morning's fighting was almost unprecedented in fury. The Germans continue to attack in compact masses, which are mown down by our gunfire. Others, and still others, follow. When the position is finally taken by the enemy, it is as often as not promptly re-taken by the French. In these counter-attacks the French invariably find the ground littered with German dead, often lying in heaps. The little height, called Pleumont, south of Lassigny, must be paved enemy dead. It was held by dismounted cavalry. The last despatch runners who got through from Pleumont before its fall say they themselves saw 14 unsuccessful German attacks on the Hill. There were others after they left. It is estimated the Germans had engaged 20 to 30 Divisions up to the evening. The enemy's advance was so slow that he was able to bring up light artillery, while the heavy guns were still firing from their old positions. The artillery strength accordingly is practically equal, although that of the French is more effective, the French being familiar with the ground. The fierceness of the fighting and the inflexible determination with which the enemy accepts his shocking losses show that he is determined to continue until complete victory or complete exhaustion. The decisive battle of the year is being engaged."

REASON FOR ENEMY'S COLOSSAL LOSSES.

FORCES THROWN IN AT GREATER RATE.

London, June 11.
The Daily Chronicle's Correspondent at the French Front says:—
"Owing to the heavily fortified Allied front, now being attacked and knowing that no surprise is obtainable, General von Hutier has been compelled to throw in new forces at a greater rate than in the previous stages of the offensive. This is the reason for the immensity of the German losses."

Paris, June 11.
The slight advance of the enemy in the direction of Compeigne is due to the enemy's use of a large number of Tanks, which our artillery did not succeed in destroying in time."

BASIS OF THE ALLIED HOPE OF SUCCESS.

Paris, June 11.
The well-known Military critic, M. Henri Bideau, writing in the Journal des Debats, bases his hope of Allied success on the stupendous wastage of the German effective troops. In the first two offensives of 1918 the enemy employed the equivalent of 250 Divisions. He threw in the equivalent of a further 53 Divisions in the offensive commencing on May 27th and a further 15 Divisions in the present attack. M. Bideau maintains that this prodigious effort cannot be kept up indefinitely, and calculates that we are approaching the time when the German Army will have reached a state of dangerous fatigue, which will synchronise with the final preparedness of America's young and vigorous Army, which is thirsting for action."

AMERICA'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT IN FRANCE.

FEAT IN COMMUNICATIONS ON THE FRONT.

London, June 11.
The Times' Correspondent at the Front is authorized to give a description of the work of the Americans in France during their past eleven months. He says they are rapidly completing the longest and greatest scheme of communications ever used in warfare. "After a fortnight of solid travel, I am convinced that what the Americans have accomplished will rank in history as one of the greatest achievements of the war. For instance, out of waste lands adjacent to an old French port they have constructed a splendid line of modern docks, where ships are now daily discharging men and war material, cars and machinery. A huge new warehouse system at this point is nearing completion. In addition to motor works, cold storage plants and railway yards with trucks aggregating 200 miles. In the car assembly shop steel cars are being assembled at the rate of a complete train daily. Work is rapidly proceeding on a new 20,000 bed hospital, the largest yet constructed. There are also an immense artillery camp and a remount camp, where I saw several thousand horses. These port schemes have been so worked out that they are capable of almost unlimited expansion, which will be most important in pooling the Allied effort, for the American base ports may easily become the main reserve centres for distributing to the rail-heads. Everywhere on the front the conditions were the same as along the hundreds of miles of American communications that I visited."

CASUALTIES OF THE B.A.A.C.S.

London, June 10.
In the House of Commons, Mr. W. C. Anderson (Labour M. P. for Attercliffe) asked: How many members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps have been killed and injured abroad?

Mr. J. I. Macpherson (of the War Office) replied that 5 were killed; 1 died of wounds and 10 injured.

CASUALTIES IN RAIDS ON BRITISH HOSPITALS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. Joyce-Hicks asked: How often during the past three weeks have the Germans bombed British hospitals on the north coast of France and what are the casualties?

Mr. J. I. Macpherson replied: Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has recently reported that between May 15, to June 1st, hospitals had been attacked on seven occasions. The total casualties in these raids were:

Killed, 11 officers, 318 men, 5 Sisters, 8 W. A. A. C's and 6 civilians. Wounded, 18 officers, 534 men, 11 Sisters, 1 W. A. A. C's, and 73 civilians.

PRISONERS IN TOWER OF LONDON.

London, June 10.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Ronald MacNeill asked for information regarding the prisoners now in the Tower of London, who were captured after coming ashore from a German submarine on the west coast of Ireland.

Mr. Macpherson replied that the accused was identified as Lance-Corporal J. Dowling of the Connaught Rangers. He will be court-martialed on charges of aiding the enemy. Presumably he is a prisoner of war."

ALLIED RESOURCES TO BE POOLED.

BIG AMERICAN SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, June 11.
A plan for pooling all the resources of the United States and the co-belligerents into one vast economic and war machine will soon be submitted to President Wilson. It is now in the hands of Mr. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, who has been conferring with the members of the Cabinet and the Allied representatives."

AMERICA'S SHIPBUILDING ACHIEVEMENTS.

New York, June 11.
Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, speaking in Indiana, declared that by 1920 American shipbuilding would aggregate 2,101 vessels of over 14 million deadweight tonnage. Five billion dollars would be required to carry out the present programme. It is estimated that in 1919 the United States should turn out over 13 million tons of shipping in one year. It is hoped in 1920, to establish a weekly passenger service between New York and both the coast of South America, also to meet the trade requirements of Russia and China."

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET MEETING.

FUNCTIONS OF CABINET AND CONFERENCE MEETINGS.

London, June 10.
The first meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet will be held on the 11th and the first meeting of the Imperial War Conference on the 12th, after which meetings will be held on alternate days.

Mr. Lloyd George presides over the former, while Mr. Walter Long presides over the latter.

The War Cabinet will have full powers to discuss and decide upon matters concerning the war, while the Conference will be largely concerned with later problems arising out of the war."

Several Overseas Ministers visited Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Walter Long yesterday."

PREMIER WELCOMES DELEGATES.

London, June 11.
The first meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet of 1918 commenced at noon today.

The Premier welcomed the delegates and afterwards entertained them at lunch."

WAR SITUATION EXPLAINED BY PREMIER.

It is understood that at today's meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet Mr. Lloyd George explained at great length the whole war situation."

The chief subject of to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Conference will be the arrangement of the agenda."

WORK FOR WOMEN AFTER WAR.

EMIGRATION TO DOMINIONS URGED.

London, June 12.
At a Conference of the Women Workers of London Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, presiding, said that large numbers of women and girls employed on war work would wish to find fresh fields of work in the Dominions after the war."

Lord Durham said the Government should interest itself more in emigration, especially the emigration of women, which has been much neglected. There would be a surplus of women labour after the war, and women should insist upon representation on the Emigration Board, which was really an Imperial organisation. There should be greater cohesion among the Emigration Societies irrespective of their connection with any particular Dominion. Emigration would be an important part of any demobilisation scheme after the war."

CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY.

STANDARD DRESS FOR WOMEN PROBABLE.

London, June 12.
At an exhibition of standard clothing at Bradford, Mr. A. Hingworth, Postmaster-General, said that 70 per cent. of the wool used in Great Britain was needed for official purposes and still more would be needed to clothe the American Army. The standardization would be shortly extended to hosiery and other textiles. The country's morale was better today than five months ago. Good winter wear being supplied to 40,000 soldiers costing less than 22 shillings. Another 40,000 soldiers would be supplied with standard dress for winter as probable."

RECRUITING IN EGYPT.

CONSCRIPTION OF ALLIED BRITISH CIVILIANS.

London, June 11.
In the House of Commons, replying to Earl Winterton (Unionist M. P. for Horsham), Lord Robert Cecil promised that the suggestion to conscript Allied British civilians in Egypt and the Sudan would be immediately considered. Regarding the suggestion to conscript more Egyptians, Lord Robert Cecil said that the Government were advised that it would not be desirable at present to withdraw or amend the Proclamation of November 6, 1914, by which Great Britain assumed the whole burden of the war, as far as Egypt was concerned. Recruitment in Egypt, therefore, remained voluntary. A thorough recruiting campaign was being operated with creditable results."

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

London, June 11.
The Daily Express correspondent at Dublin says that recruiting in Ireland will be carried out on the lines of a General Election, with an extensive distribution of leaflets, dealing with the pay of soldiers, allowances to dependents, the provision of land, and pictures on boardings, including the Irish Riddle in national colour. Important progress has been made in enlisting the aid of the Nationalists."

Mr. A. A. Lynch (Nationalist M. P. for N. Clare), has agreed to act as recruiting officer."

Prominent landlords have expressed their intention of raising battalions in their counties. A feature of the campaign will be marches by American Regiments with their priests."

HOME RULE AND IRISH CONSCRIPTION SIDE-TRACKED.

NOT LIKELY TO BE SUBMITTED TO IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

London, June 11.
The Daily Chronicle says that it is now improbable that the Irish question as suggested by General Smuts will be submitted to the Imperial Conference. The signs are that both Home Rule and Irish Conscription have been side-tracked."

Sir George Reid, in a letter to the Morning Post, expresses the opinion that the submission of the Irish question to the Conference will go far to destroy the most valuable safeguard to Imperial unity—harmony."

TURKISH UNIVERSITY HONOURS LENIN.

BESTOWS NOBLE PEACE PRIZE.

London, June 11.
According to the Turkish newspaper Yeni Duman the University of Stambul has selected M. Lenin to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. The other candidates were the Kaiser and Field-Marshal von Hindenburg."

SOVIET TROOPS EVACUATE CHELYABINSK.

AMSTERDAM, June 11.
A message from Kieff says that 15,000 Czech-Slovaks in the Chelyabinsk region have occupied a part of the Siberian Railway and captured munitions. Soviet troops evacuated Chelyabinsk and concentrated near Staloust, where they defeated the Czechs. Other Czechs are near Samara."

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, June 11.
The Telegraph's correspondent at Flushing (seaport town in Holland) two German officers were to have attended the funeral of the prisoner of the Konings Regering, who died as a result of the torpedoing of the vessel, but at the last moment leave for their journey was withdrawn."

It is reported that this was due to the urgent request of the Police Superintendent, who regarded such a visit as undesirable in view of the anti-German spirit prevailing at Flushing."

SHORTAGE OF SILVER MONEY IN HOLLAND.

There is a shortage of silver money in Holland, owing to an apparent illicit melting of export. The people are buying up silver money at over their nominal value. The authorities threaten offenders."

BRITAIN'S ECONOMY OF FOOD.

Paris, June 11.
Sir Arthur Lee, Director-General of Food Protection, has informed the London Correspondent of the Daily Express that Great Britain has saved a million and a half tons of food representing a million and a half more Americans for war purposes."

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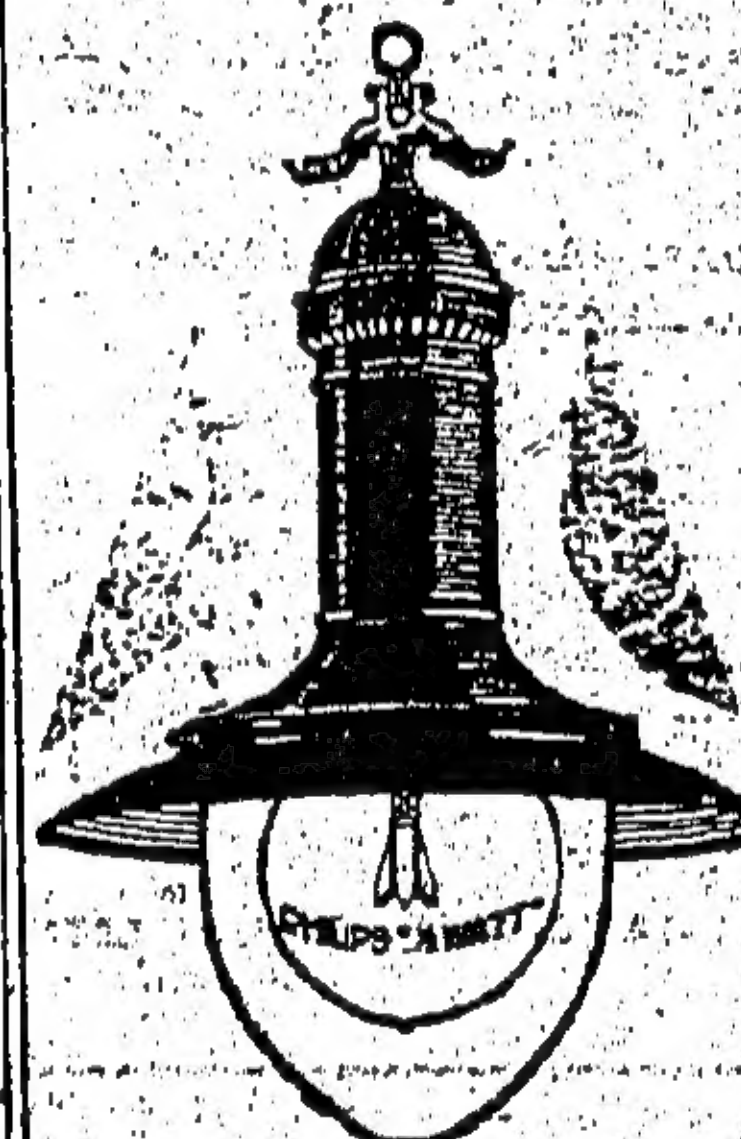
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GERMANY'S SENSE OF HONOUR.

MORE BERNSTORFF DISCLOSURES.

New York, June 10.
Mr. Lansing, in an address to the Union College, stated that the archives of the State Department disclosed that six weeks after Count Bernstorff, appreciating the worthlessness of the promises, asked the Berlin Foreign Office to advise him and give him ample time before the campaign was recommenced in order that he might notify the German merchant ships in American harbours to destroy their machinery because he anticipated a renewal of the ruthlessness would probably bring the United States into the war. "What a comment on Count Bernstorff's estimate of the sense of honour and good faith of his Government!" exclaimed Mr. Lansing."

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 11.
The Silver Market is steady."

NAVAL AERIAL RAIDS.

BRUGES AND ZEEBRUGGE BOMBED AGAIN.

London, June 11.
The Admiralty, detailing ten mid-air nine objectives in Belgium between June 6th to the 11th inclusive, says:—
"Fourteen tons of bombs were dropped and fires started on the Bruges Docks, and the Maritime Station, Denis, Western aerodrome. Four fires and two explosions at the eastern basin of the Bruges Docks were started. Two direct hits were scored on the mole at Zeebrugge. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was experienced, and enemy aeroplanes were driven off. All our machines returned."

AUSTRIAN SEAPLANES ATTACK BRINDISI.

Rome, June 11.
An Admiralty official report states: A squadron of Austrian seaplanes flew over Brindisi on June 9th dropping several bombs and killed and wounded several persons."

"Our anti-aircraft guns and chase planes soon compelled the enemy to withdraw. The enemy lost three machines whose aviators were taken prisoners."

British machines bombarded the aerodrome and hangar at Ostia. Italian machines twice bombarded with remarkable effectiveness military establishments at Durazzo. A steamer moored near the aerodrome of Ostia was observed to be in flames. All the British and Italian machines returned without loss."

(Continued on Page 3.)

